

*SECRET*

IAC-D-100/27  
11 January 1957

## INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Validity Study of NIE 93-55:

### Probable Developments in Brazil,

published 15 March 1955

The attached validity study of NIE 93-55, "Probable Developments in Brazil," published 15 March 1955, was noted by the IAC on 8 January 1957 (IAC-M-273, 8 January 1957, item 8 c).

25X1A

**Secretary**

**SECRET**

IAC-D-100/27  
11 January 1957

Validity Study of NIE 93-55:

Probable Developments in Brazil,

published 15 March 1955

1. NIE 93-55 correctly forecast the broad political and economic developments in the 1955-1956 period, i. e., that Kubitschek would be elected, that chronic political tension would continue, and that there was little chance that the new administration would be able to deal effectively with Brazil's deep-seated and politically dangerous economic difficulties.

2. The unanticipated military split resulting from Lott's November 1955 preventive coup led to an incorrect estimate of the attitude of the military toward the new administration. Instead of the armed forces united in opposition to the new administration, the latter has army support.

3. Partly as a result of army influence in the present regime and partly because of the US decision to provide substantial economic assistance to Brazil, a moderate political course, rather than further evolution to the left, as suggested in NIE 93-55, has thus far prevailed.

4. Documentation obtained during 1956 has revealed that NIE 93-55 greatly exaggerated the actual membership of the Communist Party in Brazil.

~~SECRET~~

IAC-D-100/26  
15 November 1956

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

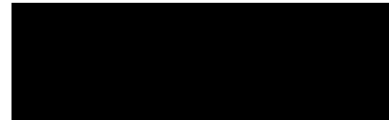
Validity Study of NIE 52-55:

Probable Developments in Pakistan,

, published 15 March 1955

The attached validity study of NIE 52-55, "Probable Developments in Pakistan," published 15 March 1955, was noted by the IAC on 13 November 1956 (IAC-M-266, 13 November 1956, item 9 c).

25X1A



Acting Secretary

IAC-D-100/26  
15 November 1956

Validity Study of NIE 52-55:

Probable Developments in Pakistan,

published 15 March 1955

This estimate has been borne out by events in most respects, and its basic analysis of the situation appears to remain valid. However, it has inevitably become outdated in some respects. With the disappearance from the political scene of Ghulam Mohammed, the character of the ruling group has changed somewhat, particularly in the emergence of Mirza as the dominant figure. The restoration of parliamentary government, the series of political maneuvers leading to Suhrawardy's elevation to the premiership, and the approach of general elections under the new constitution have added new dimensions to the struggle between the ruling group and its rivals. While Pakistan's economy remains precarious, its immediate situation and prospects have improved somewhat over the last year and a half, in part as a result of US action. In the foreign affairs field, the ending of the honeymoon period in US-Pakistani relations, the development of the Bloc campaign to woo the Arab-Asian nations, and the increasing articulateness of popular feeling on international questions have all made Pakistan likely to be somewhat more restrained in its pro-Westernism than was indicated in NIE 52-55.